

SUMMARY OF WORK RECENTLY COMPLETED OR NOW IN PROGRESS

RELATING TO RURAL HUMAN WELFARE, AND SOME SUGGESTED QUESTIONS*

Report of the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on Rural Human Welfare, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, January 21, 1940.

This report considers the problems raised by occupancy of land by surplus agricultural workers and those in process of development with a view to providing alternative opportunities "in place" for workers who have been dependent on the use of the land and the methods or policies which are adopted.

Part I. Summary of Work:

Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee Reports . .	1 - 2
Special Committees	2 - 3
Other Reports or Studies	3 - 8
Speeches and Journal Articles	8 - 9
Articles: Land Policy Review	9 - 10
Resolutions, Hearings, Investigations	11 - 13
Books and Monographs	13 - 15

3. Report of the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on Rural Human Welfare and Their Relation to the Farm Program, January 21, 1940.

Part II. Suggested Questions 16 - 17

This report is predicated on the thesis that (1) forests are more vitally related to farmers than to any other population group and that (2) the problem of thousands of surplus agricultural workers might be linked with the solution of the Nation's forest problem. A large body of the report is devoted to ways in which forest and various agricultural programs may be integrated to this end.

4. Report of the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on the Progress of Land Use Planning during 1939, January 21, 1940.

This report indicates the scope of land-use planning during the first year's operation, including (1) the structure of the organization established for this planning program, (2) the character and stages of the several stages of planning activities already undertaken, and (3) the kinds of action arising out of planning activities to date.

*Prepared for the use of the Department Committee on Rural Welfare, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, April 2, 1940.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
500 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

1912

Part I. General

Introduction	1-2
General Principles	3-5
The History of the	6-8
Principles and Methods	9-11
Principles and Methods	12-14
Principles and Methods	15-17
Principles and Methods	18-20

Part II. Special

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
500 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

523000

- 2 -

PART I

INTER-BUREAU COORDINATING COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. Report of the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on Relation of the Department to Occupiers of Federally Owned Land, November 27, 1939.

This report considers the problems raised by occupiers of sub-marginal or forest land purchased by the Department, recommends that the Department reexamine existing purchase projects and those in process of development with a view to providing alternative opportunities "in place" for families who have been dependent on the use of the land acquired, and discusses specific methods or policies which might be adopted.

2. Report of the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on A Rural Conservation Works Program, December 29, 1939.

This report (1) estimates (a) the amount of unoccupied time of needy rural people, 1,46,520,000 man days annually, (b) the amount of time, 1,622,110,000 man days, required to do needed soil and conservation work on private lands, (c) discloses that these two quantities match geographically; and (2) outlines a conservation works program through which the income of needy farm people could be supplemented by a conservation works program capable of being carried out by existing agencies, chiefly within the Department.

3. Report of the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on Forest Conservation Needs and Their Relation to the Farm Programs, January 22, 1940.

This report is predicated on the thesis that (1) forests are more vitally related to farmers than to any other population group, and that (2) the problem of thousands of surplus agricultural workers might be linked with the solution of the Nation's forest problem. A large body of the report is devoted to ways in which forest and various agricultural programs may be integrated to this end.

4. Report of the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on the Progress of Land Use Planning During 1939, January 31, 1940.

This report indicates the scope of land-use planning during the first year's operation, briefly describing (1) the features of the organization established for this planning movement, (2) the character and status of the several stages of planning activities already undertaken, and (3) the kinds of action growing out of planning efforts to date.

Seven important policy questions were raised in connection with this report:

PART I

INTER-BUREAU COORDINATING COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. Report of the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on the
of the Department of Commerce at Washington, D.C., November 27, 1933.

This report considers the problem raised by the question of sub-
marginal or low land parcels by the Department of Commerce and the
the Department's existing business projects and those in process
of development with a view to providing efficient operation "in
place" for facilities which have been dependent on the use of the land as-
signed, and discusses specific methods of solution which might be adopted.

2. Report of the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on a Report
Submitted to the Department of Commerce, December 27, 1933.

This report (1) estimates (a) the amount of marginal land of
very poor quality, 1,000,000 acres annually, (b) the amount of
land, 1,000,000 acres, required to be added to the land and water
that work on the water lands, (c) the amount of land and water
which is available, and (2) outlines a conservation water program
through which the amount of water that could be supplemented by
a conservation water program capable of being carried out by existing
agencies, chiefly within the Department.

3. Report of the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on the
Conservation Needs and Their Relation to the Water Program, January 22,
1934.

This report is presented on the basis that (1) the water and
land which is related to the water and to other conservation programs and
that (2) the problem of the conservation of surplus agricultural water which
be limited with the solution of the Nation's water problem. A large
body of the report is devoted to the water in which forest and water are
conserved programs may be suggested to this end.

4. Report of the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on the
Progress of Land Use Planning, January 22, 1934.

This report indicates the scope of land-use planning during the
first year's operation, briefly describing (1) the features of the
organization established for this planning program, (2) the character
and status of the several stages of planning activities already com-
pleted, and (3) the kind of action growing out of planning efforts to
date.

Several important policy questions were raised in connection with
this report:

(1) Under what conditions is the clearing, drainage, and reclamation of land consistent with departmental policy? (2) What is the policy governing farm programs where efficient production methods and adequate conservation practices cannot be applied without displacing a part of the farm population? (3) Under what conditions should there be any adjustment of debts owed by farm operators to credit agencies? (4) Can the policy of providing technical assistance to farmers in the preparation of conservation plans for individual farms be so revised as to make the services of technicians available to a greatly increased number of farmers? (5) What devices can be used to encourage increased conservation as condition for participating in Department programs? (6) Should the Department expand its efforts to help low-income farm families now ineligible for standard rural rehabilitation loans? (7) Should there be a review of departmental policies with respect to the administration of publicly owned lands?

✓ 5. Report of the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on Farm Tenure Improvement, February 5, 1940.

Recognizing that tenure is a very important factor affecting the achievement of conservation, the committee outlined a program for the adoption of leasing arrangements which will (1) distribute the income from the farm in accordance with contributions of the landlord and the tenant, and which will (2) promote security of tenure by increasing the length of the lease and by providing for equitable settlement at its termination. The lease forms included in the report are designed to encourage (1) tenure for a period of years rather than annual tenure, (2) crop-share or livestock-share rent rather than cash rent, (3) diversified farming with emphasis on livestock rather than cash crop farming, and (4) compensation to the tenant for unexhausted improvements made by the tenant.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

* 6. An Inter-Bureau Committee on the Effects of Technology on Agriculture, under the direction of Dr. F. F. Elliott and Dr. Sherman Johnson is endeavoring to appraise the effects of technical progress on agriculture. The work of this committee indicates that within the next ten years technical progress may be expected to displace as many as 350,000 to 400,000 farm families, and to work toward further downward shifts in the status of farmers and farm families—that is, from owners toward tenancy, tenants toward cropping, croppers toward wage work—to increase disparity in income between farm groups, to intensify the pressure of population movements, and further to pile up excess population in areas of low productivity. This committee is now endeavoring to develop recommendations which might help to offset or alleviate these effects while at the same time promoting the widest possible application of technology in the agricultural field.

(1) Under what conditions is the clearing, drainage, and reforestation of land consistent with departmental policy? (2) What is the policy governing farm programs where official production methods and adequate conservation practices cannot be applied without displacing a part of the farm population? (3) Under what conditions should there be any adjustment of debts owed by farm operators to credit agencies? (4) Can the policy of providing technical assistance to farmers in the preparation of conservation plans for individual farms be as revised as to make the services of technicians available to a greatly increased number of farmers? (5) What devices can be used to encourage increased conservation? (6) What conditions for participating in department programs? (7) Should the department expand its efforts to help low-income farm families now ineligible for standard rural rehabilitation loans? (8) Should there be a review of departmental policies with respect to the administration of publicly owned lands?

5. Report of the Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on Farm Tenure Improvement, February 2, 1934.

Recognizing that tenure is a very important factor affecting the achievement of conservation, the committee outlined a program for the adoption of leasing arrangements which will (1) distribute the income from the farm in accordance with conditions of the landlord and the tenant, and which will (2) promote security of tenure by increasing the length of the lease and by providing for equitable settlement at its termination. The issues raised in the report are designed to encourage (1) tenure for a period of years rather than annual tenure, (2) crop-share or livestock-share rent rather than cash rent, (3) tenant rights in the event of crop failure, (4) compensation to the tenant for unimproved improvements made by the tenant.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

6. An Inter-Bureau Committee on the Effects of Technology on Agriculture, under the direction of Mr. P. E. Elliott and Mr. Norman Johnson is endeavoring to appraise the effects of technical progress on agriculture. The work of this committee indicates that within the next two years technical progress may be expected to displace as many as 350,000 to 400,000 farm families, and to work toward further downward shifts in the status of farmers and farm families—that is, from owner toward tenancy, tenants toward cropping, or perhaps toward wage work—toward disparity in income between farm groups, to intensify the pressure of population movements, and further to pile up excess population in areas of low productivity. This committee is now endeavoring to develop recommendations which might help to offset or alleviate these effects either at the time promoting the widest possible application of technology in the agricultural field.

7. A committee on Subsistence Homesteads, under the direction of Mr. R. C. Smith and Mr. Russell Lord, is endeavoring to appraise and summarize the subsistence homesteads programs started under the old Subsistence Homesteads Division and the Resettlement Administration, which are currently administered by the Farm Security Administration.

8. A committee on Farm Labor, working under the direction of Dr. W. T. Ham and others in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been at work for some time in an effort to appraise the situation with respect to farm labor. This committee has assembled a great deal of data and is in the process of trying to arrange and summarize this material in a systematic manner, and to arrive at recommendations with respect to desirable policies in this field.

9. An Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on the Cut-Over Areas in the Lake States Region, working under the direction of Mr. R. I. Kimmel, is endeavoring to consider the agricultural problems which have been raised from a number of sources with respect to farming and farm people in the cut-over areas in northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. This committee has assembled a considerable amount of material and is now in the process of endeavoring to arrive at recommendations as to how the problems in this field might best be handled.

10. The Secretary recently reviewed the work of the Department in the field of rural housing and set up a departmental Committee on Rural Housing, of which Mr. R. C. Smith is Chairman. This committee is now engaged in surveying activities in the rural housing field and considering general questions relating to departmental policies with regard to rural housing, including the question as to whether a report should be prepared in this field.

OTHER REPORTS OR STUDIES

11. Farm Tenancy, Report of the President's Committee, prepared under the auspices of the National Resources Committee, February 1937.

This report includes recommendations for action toward security for noncommercial farmers on the part of the national and state governments. Briefly, recommended actions by the national government are:

A. Home ownership through a program of purchase and disposition of land under 40-year contracts of sale to selected operating farmers.

B. Making long-time lease of land with large owners and then subleasing land to tenants for a corresponding period at the end of the lease period. Owner should compensate Government for added improvements.

7. A committee on Suburban Homesteads, under the direction of Mr. R. C. Smith and Mr. Russell Lord, is conducting an extensive survey of the sub-urban homestead program started under the old Suburban Homestead Division and the Department of Agriculture, which was formerly administered by the Farm Security Administration.

8. A committee on Farm Labor, working under the direction of Mr. R. C. Smith and others in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been at work for some time in an effort to organize the situation with respect to farm labor. This committee has assembled a great deal of data and is in the process of trying to arrange and summarize this material in a systematic manner, and to arrive at recommendations with respect to desirable policies in this field.

9. An Inter-Branch Coordinating Committee on the Out-Door Areas in the States Region, working under the direction of Mr. R. C. Smith, is endeavoring to consider the agricultural problems which have arisen from a number of sources with respect to farming and farm people in the out-door areas in northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. This committee has assembled a considerable amount of material and is now in the process of endeavoring to arrive at recommendations as to how the problem in this field might best be handled.

10. The Secretary recently reviewed the work of the Department in the field of rural housing and set up a Departmental Committee on Rural Housing of which Mr. R. C. Smith is Chairman. This committee is now engaged in surveying activities in the rural housing field and considering general questions relating to departmental policies with respect to rural housing, including the question as to whether a report should be prepared in this field.

OTHER REPORTS OR STUDIES

11. Paul Kennedy, Report of the President's Committee, prepared under the auspices of the National Resources Committee, February 1937.

This report includes recommendations for action toward security for noncommercial farmers on the part of the national and state governments. Briefly, recommended action by the national government was:

A. Loan guarantee through a program of purchase and disposal of land under 10-year contracts of sale to selected operating farmers.

B. Making long-time lease of land with large owners and then subdividing land to tenants for a corresponding period at the end of the lease period. Owners should cooperate in Government for added improvement.

- C. Helping present owners to avoid losing their farms by authorizing the FSA to refinance distressed owners through a program of debt adjustment in accordance with farm earning capacity and in cases in which distressed owners would agree to technical farm management assistance offered by the FSA.
- D. Assisting approximately 1-1/3 million farmers unable to secure credit from other sources and incapable at present of assuming ownership responsibilities by a program of grants, rehabilitation loans associated with technical farm and home management guidance, debt adjustment, better lease contracts, and cooperative services.
- E. Assisting migratory farm laborers by (1) a program of migratory labor camps, (2) formulation of various types of labor and social security legislation inasmuch as farm laborers have not shared in the benefits of legislation providing for collective bargaining, unemployment, accident and old-age insurance; and requirements for securing safe and sanitary conditions of employment. Such legislation would apply to those systematically employing farm laborers in large numbers as distinguished from the operators of family farms.
- F. Assisting operators (500,000 families) of submarginal lands by a program of Government purchase of submarginal land closely correlated with the above ownership and rehabilitation policies.
- G. Discouraging land speculation and ownership by nonfarmers by (1) amending the Federal Income Tax law by inserting a tax on capital gains from sales of land made within three years from date of purchase, making due allowance for improvements made by the owner, and (2) amending the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act so as to limit loans for land purchase to persons who will personally operate the farm to be mortgaged.

✓ 12. The Future of the Great Plains, Report of the Great Plains Committee, December 1936.

Recognizing the seriousness of conditions within the Great Plains at the time they prepared the report, the committee recommended the following lines of Federal action as steps toward a solution:

- (1) Provide for necessary investigations or surveys to determine the best uses of land and water and other natural resources. (2) Continue the purchase of scattered crop farms and other appropriate lands in areas devoted largely to grazing and most suitable for that purpose. The Federal Government should retain control and use of land acquired by it in range areas in accordance with the objectives of general rehabilitation. (3) Enlarge under-sized operative units (a) through the extension of credit under

6. Helping present owners to avoid losing their farms by establishing the right to sell or lease the land through a program of debt adjustment in accordance with farm security and other laws in which distressed owners would agree to technical farm management assistance offered by the FSA.
7. Assisting approximately 1-1 1/2 million farmers unable to secure credit from other sources and incapable of payment of existing security responsibilities by a program of grants, technical assistance, and other loans associated with technical farm and home management, debt adjustment, better lease contracts, and cooperative farm operations.
8. Assisting migratory farm laborers by (1) a program of migratory labor camps, (2) formation of various types of labor and capital security legislation inasmuch as farm laborers have not shared in the benefits of legislation providing for collective bargaining, unemployment, accident and old-age insurance and workers' compensation, and (3) a program of migratory labor camps. Such legislation would apply to those systematically exploiting farm laborers in large numbers as distinguished from the operators of family farms.
9. Assisting operators (500,000 families) of submarginal lands by a program of government purchase of submarginal land closely correlated with the above ownership and rehabilitation policies.
10. Liberating land speculation and ownership by nonfarmers by (1) amending the Federal Income Tax law by inserting a tax on capital gains from sales of land made within three years from date of purchase, making due allowance for improvements made by the owner, and (2) amending the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act so as to limit loans for land purchase to persons who will personally operate the farm to be mortgaged.

12. The Future of the Great Plains, Report of the Great Plains Committee, October 1935.

Recognizing the seriousness of conditions within the Great Plains at the time they prepared the report, the committee recommended the following lines of Federal action as steps toward a solution:

- (1) Provide the necessary investigation or survey to determine the best use of land and water and other natural resources. (2) Consolidate the purchase of scattered strip farms and other agricultural lands in areas devoted largely to grazing and more suitable for that purpose. The Federal Government should retain control and use of land acquired by it in range areas in accordance with the objectives of general rehabilitation. (3) Encourage mechanized cooperative units (a) through the extension of credit under

suitable restrictions and (b) experimentally through Federal purchase of selected land and its subsequent lease or sale under covenants protecting its use. (4) Develop water resources through regulating the varying supply and through adjusting the land and water economy to that supply. (5) Give consideration to resettlement of destitute families until the effects of severe droughts have been sufficiently minimized by the results of the long-time program, crop insurance, or by other means. (6) Make provision to compensate local bodies for the loss of tax revenue resulting from Federal land acquisition. (7) Control destructive insect pests. (8) Develop other resources such as lignite deposits. In addition, the committee discusses local action and its importance and the need for coordinated organization in the interest of readjustment and development.

13. Farm Population Pressure and Opportunity, a special report with reference to the farm population situation as of 1930.

The main findings of this report on pressure and opportunity are:

Three million farm families are today trying to exist on abnormally low incomes and standards of living. Many are in extreme poverty.

Farm population has increased by 200,000 a year since 1930. Give the low-income counties 30 years without migration, and their farm population will be double what it is today.

In the Appalachian, Cotton Belt, Lake States Out-Over, Great Plains, and Arizona-New Mexico areas farm population has outrun resources. Population driven from the land in such areas has created an intense migratory labor problem, especially on the Pacific coast. Mechanization aggravates the situation. Normal requirements in farm production, for both domestic and foreign outlets, can now be met with 1,500,000 fewer workers on farms than in 1929.

The cities offer no haven. Five years from now there will be another 5,000,000 potential new workers, nearly half of whom are growing up in farm families.

The farm population as a whole is expected to rear and educate 31 percent of the Nation's future workers, although the income from farm production is only 9 percent of the national income.

Even viewing the probable trend of industrial activity optimistically, there remains a huge problem of farm population pressure. Questions: Is the remedy in some, or all, or none of the following possibilities? 1) More rural rehabilitation. 2) More subsistence farming. 3) Guidance for migrants; vocational education. 4) Industries in rural areas. 5) Employment of surplus rural workers in extensive public service programs in rural areas.

14. The Plantation South Today, a monograph recently prepared by T. J. Weefer for the Federal Works Agency, Works Projects Administration. (Not yet published.)

In 1934 and 1937, respectively, the author studied the size 24 plantations. The story of the relative progress of landlords and tenants is in the following table.

Average Change Per Plantation, 24 Plantations,
1934 - 1937

Item	1937	1934	Change	
			Actual	Percent
Total acres	1,014	955	+ 59	+ 6
Crop acres	477	417	+ 60	+ 14
Cotton acres	250	170	+ 80	+ 47
Livestock: ¹				
Hides and horses	20	16	+ 4	+ 25
Cows	28	16	+ 12	+ 75
Pigs	31	16	+ 15	+ 94
Workstock, per 1000 acres in crops:	48	47	+ 1	+ 2
Tractors, " " " " "	2.3	1.8	+ 0.5	+ 28
Resident families, " " " " "	34	37	- 3	- 8
Mortgage debt, percent reporting	14	32	- 18	- 56
Size of mortgage debt	\$11,914	\$13,012	-\$1,098	- 8
Net cash income per operator	\$ 3,990	\$ 2,328	+\$1,662	+ 72
Net income ² per tenant ³	\$ 300	\$ 263	+\$ 37	+ 14
Cash	\$ 196	\$ 151	+\$ 45	+ 30
Subsistence advances	\$ 104	\$ 112	-\$ 8	- 7

¹. Excludes livestock owned by tenants. ². Excludes home-use production which was estimated at approximately \$100. ³. Includes croppers and share-tenants only.

15. Progress Report on the Status of the Water Facilities Program, March 1940.

As of March 12, 1940, the Department had received 4,042 applications, of which 1,963 had been "approved for operation" and 2,120 had not yet been acted upon by field representatives, and it was estimated that the facilities under construction would account for \$561,795 of the \$3,500,000 available under the Water Facilities Program of the Department.

The following table shows a comparison between the results of the 1950 and 1951 surveys of the number of persons who had been treated for mental illness in the United States.

In 1950 and 1951, respectively, the total number of persons who had been treated for mental illness in the United States was 1,100,000 and 1,200,000.

TABLE 1. Number of persons treated for mental illness, by sex, race, and age, 1950 and 1951.

Age	Sex	Race	Number of persons treated	
			1950	1951
Under 15	Male	White	100,000	110,000
	Female	White	120,000	130,000
15-24	Male	White	150,000	160,000
	Female	White	180,000	190,000
25-34	Male	White	200,000	210,000
	Female	White	230,000	240,000
35-44	Male	White	250,000	260,000
	Female	White	280,000	290,000
45-54	Male	White	300,000	310,000
	Female	White	330,000	340,000
55-64	Male	White	350,000	360,000
	Female	White	380,000	390,000
65-74	Male	White	400,000	410,000
	Female	White	430,000	440,000
75 and over	Male	White	450,000	460,000
	Female	White	480,000	490,000
Total			1,100,000	1,200,000

Source: Bureau of Census, "Mental Illness in the United States, 1950 and 1951," Current Population Reports, Series 56, No. 1, Washington, D. C., 1952.

The following table shows the number of persons who had been treated for mental illness in the United States, by sex, race, and age, 1950 and 1951.

In 1950 and 1951, respectively, the total number of persons who had been treated for mental illness in the United States was 1,100,000 and 1,200,000.

✓
16. Employment and Earnings of Farm Workers Residing in Farm Security Administration Migratory Labor Camps in California and Arizona, January 1940, Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Farm Security Administration, February 5, 1940.

According to this report, residents of California and Arizona migratory labor camps during 3 weeks in January: 1) found work for only 6.6 per cent of their time, 2) earned an average of \$1.33 per family per week, and 3) traveled an average distance of 11.4 miles from camp to job.

✓
17. Food, Feed, and Southern Farms, A Study of Production in Relation to Farm Needs in the South, Oscar Steanson and E. L. Langsford, Farm Management Report No. 1, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, November 1939.

Though southern farmers are now using a large proportion of their land for the production of food and feed for home use, the acreage so used is insufficient to provide them with enough farm-grown products to meet the requirements for a minimum adequate diet. If the farmers in these States had consumed all the farm-grown products they needed, an additional 5.8 million acres of cropland and 8.7 million acres of pasture would have been required in 1937.

✓
18. Rural Rehabilitation Family Progress, Farm Security Administration (Current).

This is a general study of the progress of rural rehabilitation clients under the standard loan program of the Farm Security Administration. This study, together with a series of related or supplementary studies and tabulations which are being undertaken by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics should give an excellent picture of the social and economic status of the rehabilitation clients of the Farm Security Administration.

✓
19. Special Study of Rehabilitation Methods for Sub-standard Families, Farm Security Administration and Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Current).

About a year and a half ago the Farm Security Administration developed a project in 11 counties to find methods whereby they could assist farm families not now eligible as Standard Rural Rehabilitation Cases. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics was asked to make a continuing analysis of this project, collecting information on the characteristics of the farm families at the time they came on this program and making measurements of progress from time to time. In addition, an attempt was made to learn the needs of families in rural areas by making a survey of every family in the area selected for this project, in order to determine what type of assistance, if any, was most suitable. From this project it is hoped that much will be learned about techniques whereby the Farm Security Administration can reach groups whose economic status is so low that they cannot be reached under the present program.

The following are the names of the persons who have been
admitted to the Society since the last meeting, and the date of admission.

Admitted on 11th March, 1937, the following persons were admitted to the Society:

1. Mr. J. H. Smith, 11, Green St., London, W. 1.
2. Mr. J. H. Smith, 11, Green St., London, W. 1.

These persons were admitted to the Society on the 11th March, 1937, and the date of admission is given in the list above. The names of the persons who have been admitted to the Society since the last meeting are given in the list above.

18. The following persons were admitted to the Society on the 11th March, 1937:

These persons were admitted to the Society on the 11th March, 1937, and the date of admission is given in the list above. The names of the persons who have been admitted to the Society since the last meeting are given in the list above.

19. The following persons were admitted to the Society on the 11th March, 1937:

These persons were admitted to the Society on the 11th March, 1937, and the date of admission is given in the list above. The names of the persons who have been admitted to the Society since the last meeting are given in the list above.

✓ 20. Pacific Coast Migrant Labor Study, Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Current).

The Bureau is carrying on a number of studies of migrants to the far Western States; learning something about the origins of these migrants, their occupational experience, the work which they have been able to secure since migration, as well as the extent to which they have been able to secure a foothold on the land. Detailed studies have been made in several localities in which new settlers are congregated.

At the other end of the scale, we have been making some studies in the Great Plains to determine the characteristics of the persons and families who have left these areas; the factors which have contributed to their moving out and the adjustments of those who remained.

✓ 21. How Many Farmers Do We Need? Special Memorandum, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, March 1, 1940.

In this memorandum, the author discusses certain statistical approaches which might be made to the question; and concludes that our farm land, assuming that the market remains such as to provide an income over and above cash costs of production equivalent to that which prevailed in 1936-38, might support as few as 5,500,000 farms and 25,000,000 farm people or as many as 9,500,000 farms and 45,000,000 farm people, depending upon the assumptions from which one starts and the standards of living which farm people might be willing to accept.

✓ 22. SPEECHES AND JOURNAL ARTICLES

22. Problem of Poverty in Agriculture, M. L. Wilson, Journal of Farm Economics, February 1940.

In this paper the author points out that commercial and noncommercial or low-income farmers (about evenly divided) present two distinct types of problems: those of commercial scientific farmers centering around income, balance, parity; those of low-income farmers. State policies as well as research have been geared to the former, but the latter must now be faced. In seeking remedies, he says there are four profound attitudes which will be more relevant to what we do than our definitions of poverty. The first is individualistic optimism "which assumes that everybody can be successful if he will only try." The second is agrarian optimism which holds that "a commercial rural economy cannot avoid producing a poverty class and that the solution of poverty is a wide distribution of land in family units along with the application of science to domestic production." Third is the belief that the rational organization of agriculture and industry in terms of efficiency will abolish poverty. The fourth is the view of scientific humanism which holds that there are many values in rural life other than those of efficiency and that science should be used to preserve not one but all of these values.

It is carrying on a number of studies or studies for the purpose of determining the effect of the various and some of the most important of these studies have been made in the past few years. The results of these studies have been made in the past few years. The results of these studies have been made in the past few years.

At the other end of the scale, we have been making some studies in the past few years. The results of these studies have been made in the past few years. The results of these studies have been made in the past few years.

It is carrying on a number of studies or studies for the purpose of determining the effect of the various and some of the most important of these studies have been made in the past few years. The results of these studies have been made in the past few years.

It is carrying on a number of studies or studies for the purpose of determining the effect of the various and some of the most important of these studies have been made in the past few years. The results of these studies have been made in the past few years. The results of these studies have been made in the past few years.

It is carrying on a number of studies or studies for the purpose of determining the effect of the various and some of the most important of these studies have been made in the past few years. The results of these studies have been made in the past few years.

It is carrying on a number of studies or studies for the purpose of determining the effect of the various and some of the most important of these studies have been made in the past few years. The results of these studies have been made in the past few years.

It is carrying on a number of studies or studies for the purpose of determining the effect of the various and some of the most important of these studies have been made in the past few years. The results of these studies have been made in the past few years. The results of these studies have been made in the past few years.

The author then suggests proposals for research, county planning and action. His suggested action proposals are: 1) go ahead with what the FIA is now doing, 2) push a conservation works program, 3) develop a national cooperative self-help economy, 4) plan our economy so as to produce at maximum efficiency, 5) develop rural industrial communities for certain types of industry.

He concludes by indicating which of these proposals each of the above philosophical viewpoints would select for its program.

23. The Challenge of Under-Consumption, Milo Perkins, address at Fourth Annual National Farm Institute meeting, Des Moines, Iowa, February 24, 1940.

In this speech the author brings together recent statistical information on the relation of food habits to size of income which show that if all families (14.2%) secured an income of \$100 a month, they would increase their food expenditures about 50 per cent. He then advances to the thesis that surpluses are but "a smug polite name for a shocking amount of under-consumption" growing out of the inability of our economic system to distribute wealth in a manner necessary for its expanding production.

24. Rural Planning for More Workers, speech by T. J. Woofter, Farm Security Administration, December 1939.

After showing that agricultural policy makers are confronted with two conflicting trends: increasing population demanding wider opportunities and restrictive demand for manpower, the author indicates the necessity of clarifying the contrary assumptions (he mentions five) with which policy makers now approach this problem and of breaking through the dilemmas (8 are mentioned) which now frustrate them, and then he states significantly that most of the present agricultural programs "are in the nature of palliatives of maladjustment rather than preventives and very few are operating on a scale sufficiently broad to meet the whole problem. Chief among their handicaps is that most of them have been set up in the depression, they are obsessed with emergency psychology whereas, as a matter of fact, they are dealing with longtime problems which have merely been intensified by the financial depression of the 1930's. Until they get rid of this emergency psychosis, rational planning will be exceedingly difficult."

ARTICLES - LAND POLICY REVIEW

25. Steel Mules, C. Horace Hamilton, March-April 1939.

After showing the social costs of increasing technology are enormous, the author indicates that constructive methods for handling such costs are thwarted by the widespread notion that society will automatically benefit as they introduce machines to displace men. It is suggested that the time has arrived when this theory must be abandoned, inasmuch as we cannot attribute to the machine some mysterious capacity to mold and develop our social life.

✓ 26. Wanted: Population Adjustment, Too, Carl C. Taylor and Conrad Tacuber, March-April 1939.

After describing certain characteristics of farm migration, the authors suggest that land-use planning should include the following: 1) An analysis of population facts and trends essential to an understanding of the problems involved in a "land use adjustment" program. 2) Accompany a land use adjustment program with a program of guided migration. 3) Major efforts toward land use adjustment programs in those areas where population trends--migration and rates of natural increase--are tending to aggravate rather than alleviate land use problems. 4) Recognition that a part of the solution of the problem of population adjustment should include programs of practical education in more efficient use of the natural resources resident in the areas; and relocation guidance, and probably financial assistance, for those who should locate elsewhere.

✓ 27. Square Meals from Spare Acres, Oscar Steenson, July-August 1939.

By examining the relation of land possibilities to dietary needs of the farm population as a whole, it is found that farm self-sufficiency for our southern agricultural population would require large shifts in the use of land.

✓ 28. Somewhere Else, Paul H. Johnstone, November-December 1939.

Land-use planning committees from Maine to California are generally finding that fewer families are needed on the farm from the standpoint of efficient agricultural production and simply assume that such families can find adequate employment "somewhere else." Obviously, "somewhere else" does not exist. The implication is then stressed that we must reconsider what constitutes an economic unit, not only from the standpoint of an individual proprietor but from the standpoint of farm labor and of the farm population as a whole.

✓ 29. Crisis in Missouri's Boot Heel, Charles S. Hoffman and Virgil L. Rankson, January-February 1940.

After describing conditions as they now exist in the Boot Heel, the authors indicate some of the things that should be done, such as 1) providing opportunities for sharecroppers and day laborers to become owners of family-sized plots through (a) the FSA program along the line of its experiment in Iaforge and (b) encouraging large landowners and local financial institutions to do the same, 2) bringing together land operators who are seeking workers and farm laborers who are looking for work (the U. S. Employment Service cooperating with the Missouri State Employment Service could do more in this respect), 3) developing a program for adequate housing facilities for farm laborers during periods of slack employment, 4) developing a program for adequate medical care, increased educational advantages, and vocational guidance.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RESOLUTIONS, HEARINGS, INVESTIGATIONS

30. Relevant to the subjects being considered by this Committee,
The National Cooperative Council recommends:

Exemption from the four provisions relating to overtime of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 of the production, marketing, receiving, collection, handling, transportation, manufacturing, processing and distribution of all agricultural human and animal food products and grease, wool, and complete exemption from the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act of dairy, livestock and nursery products.

31. Relevant to the subjects being considered by this Committee,
the National Grange stands for:

1) The development of a sound program for the relief of farm tenancy. In attacking this problem, proper emphasis should be placed upon correction of conditions which annually cause many thousands of home owners to slip into the tenant class.

2) Promotion by the Government of the cause of rural electrification through the agency of the R. E. A., which they consider one of the soundest steps taken by the Government in recent years to improve the condition of country life.

3) Continuation, in the making of loans, of the present policy of giving preference to public power districts and non-profit cooperative associations. They endorse the policy of the R. E. A. in placing the responsibility for the construction and operation of projects on the cooperative themselves.

4) Since the Administrator of the Wage-Hour Law has ruled that the exemption granted to agriculture in areas of production shall be limited to plants employing not more than seven men, largely nullifying the intent of Congress, they advocate clarifying amendments to the Act, as far as to make it workable, and giving farmers the protection to which they are entitled.

32. Relevant to the subjects being considered by this Committee,
the Farm Bureau recommends that:

1) Parity payments be strongly supported.

2) The present cooperative system of rural credit, including land bank loans, production loans, loans to cooperative associations, and intermediate credit should not be compromised in any manner.

3) The present emergency interest rates on Federal Land Bank loans and commercial loans should be continued subject to Congressional review.

4) The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act should be amended to extend the same consideration to worthy distress farm owners now extended to tenants.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN THE CITY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ON THE 15TH, 16TH, 17TH, 18TH, 19TH, 20TH, 21ST, 22ND, 23RD, 24TH, 25TH, 26TH, 27TH, 28TH, 29TH, 30TH, AND 31ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1922.

THE CONFERENCE WAS OPENED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MR. WARREN G. HARDING, ON THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER. HE DELIVERED A MESSAGE TO THE CONFERENCE, IN WHICH HE STATED THAT THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. HE THEN INTRODUCED THE CONFERENCE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, MR. J. H. HARRIS, WHO DELIVERED A MESSAGE TO THE CONFERENCE, IN WHICH HE STATED THAT THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE CONFERENCE WAS CLOSED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MR. WARREN G. HARDING, ON THE 31ST OF SEPTEMBER. HE DELIVERED A MESSAGE TO THE CONFERENCE, IN WHICH HE STATED THAT THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE. THE CONFERENCE WAS A MOST INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ONE, AND THAT HE HOPED IT WOULD BE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

✓
33. Relevant to the subjects being considered by this Committee, the Farmers' Union recommends: (from address by E. W. Hunter appearing in Congressional Record of October 31, 1939)

- 1) Continued relief payments until required corrections are effectuated.
- 2) Debt adjustment based on ability to pay.
- 3) Cooperative distribution of farm products.
- 4) Minimum futures price at fair exchange value below which no one may trade in futures.
- 5) Processing taxes to provide funds for benefit payments to equalize parity income.
- 6) Continuation of present use of custom receipts to relieve market of burdensome surpluses.
- 7) Soil-conservation practices.
- 8) Adjustment of acreage to yield domestic and worthwhile world requirements: This simply means an adjustment of production and distribution to lift prices.
- 9) Ever-normal granary in control of producers and Federal Government.
- 10) Marketing quotas to protect cooperators and punish noncooperators: That's being applied in many industries, notably in milk, vegetables, nuts, etc.
- 11) Credit to bankrupt farmers to aid them in taking out first-year crop insurance.
- 12) Continuation and expansion of programs administered by the Farm Security Administration.

✓
34. Statement of Earl C. Smith, Vice President for Illinois of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and President of the Illinois Agricultural Association, hearings, Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, H.R. 6202, March 2, 1940.

In this document the Farm Bureau forcefully states: 1) that if need be parity appropriations should be financed from funds that would otherwise go to national defense, 2) that the stamp plan should be financed from relief and not agricultural appropriations, and 3) that in saying agriculture is "basic" they mean that it should have first preference in benefit appropriation on the ground that farmers are the largest single purchasing group.

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

✓
35. Investigations of Agricultural Labor Conditions in California, LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee (Current).

It is understood that the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee has done a considerable amount of work on agricultural labor conditions in California and that this material is now available to the Department.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

✓
36. Agriculture in Modern Life, E. E. Baker, Ralph Borsodi, and E. L. Wilson, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1939.

From three different angles the authors arrive at a common conclusion that family operated farms should not be abandoned in behalf of commercialized farming. Mr. Borsodi argues that specialized commercial farming is economically unsound because (1) the technological saving in terms of man-hour efficiency on which commercial farming is based is more than offset by the losses which it has occasioned in our soil, forest and human resources and (2) distribution costs vary inversely with production costs. Since commercial farming is thus uneconomical, sound agricultural policy would be based upon the application of research to the field of domestic production. Also since only the family size farm is economically sound, he would abolish the freehold principle of ownership since such unrestricted ownership results in land speculation and the destruction of the family size unit.

Mr. Baker holds that there are certain ideal values which are sustained by the family farms. Inasmuch as civilization would be intolerable if these values were lost, he concludes that means must be provided whereby the trend toward increasing commercial agriculture may be checked.

Mr. Wilson likewise holds that the family farms sustained certain values too dear to be lost. On the other hand, he recognizes that commercial agriculture does make possible greater efficiencies in production and through the use of machines lightens the burden of toil. He would like to see the advantages of both types of farming preserved, but he suggests that the family farm will be wiped out by the commercial trend unless measures are taken to preserve it. The measures he suggests are being practiced on a small scale by the Farm Security Administration.

✓
37. Jobs for All, Mordecai Ezekiel, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1939.

The author argues that an expanding economy has become impossible through the mechanism of competition owing to the fact that a few major industries are able to control the market to their own interest. Consequently industrial expansion can now be brought about best through a planned output in key industries in which competition has disappeared. Government, labor, and business should jointly participate in such planning. The most important steps involved in industrial planning are described in pages 79-111.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation has approved the following resolution:

It is resolved that the Corporation shall pay to the holder of the certificate of stock of the Corporation the sum of \$100.00 in cash, or in kind, as the Board of Directors may determine, upon the presentation of the certificate to the Secretary of the Corporation.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Corporation this 1st day of January, 1911.

Attest: Secretary of the Corporation, J. H. Smith, Jr.

And the undersigned, being the duly authorized officers and directors of the Corporation, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, as the same appears in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 1st day of January, 1911, at New York, New York.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Corporation this 1st day of January, 1911.

Attest: Secretary of the Corporation, J. H. Smith, Jr.

Attest: Secretary of the Corporation, J. H. Smith, Jr.

The undersigned, being the duly authorized officers and directors of the Corporation, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, as the same appears in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 1st day of January, 1911, at New York, New York.

The manner in which wage increases, improvement of working and living conditions would follow as a consequence of planned production is set forth in pages 37-57. New responsibilities for labor are described on pages 58-63. Inasmuch as competition is still generally effective in agriculture and small business, industrial expansion may be confined to the key industries. In Part VI, pages 235-255, the author examines seven alternatives to his proposal and finds them to be less effective. In Part VII, pages 299-293 the author argues that his proposal preserves the best elements of capitalism, is thoroughly democratic, and consequently is quite free of the evils of Fascism and Socialism which are now quite repugnant to the public conscience.

33. Factories in the Field, Carey McWilliams, Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1939.

The author's main thesis is that the contemporary state of California's industrialized agriculture is the outgrowth of a historical pattern consisting in the ownership by a few of most of the best farm lands in the state dating from 1850, and the operation for profit of such lands through the use of a large group of wage laborers. Financial crises (1870's, 1890's, 1900-1910, war period, 1930's) have forced drastic shifts in land use, culminating in the late 1930's in the rationalization of market and price controls through the cooperative exchanges, and in The Associated Farmers with its widespread devices for the coercing of labor. The exploitation of labor by California agriculture is now more brutal than ever before, but the pattern of exploitation is the same always, consisting in taking advantage of a helpless, despised minority and evicting them when they tend to settle down and become owners.

As the core of such exploitation is the monopolized ownership of land, the only ultimate cure is nationalization of the land, inasmuch as family-sized units cannot sustain the type of farming operations necessary for efficient production. Meanwhile such palliative measures as FEA migratory labor camps and the organization of all agricultural workers into industrial unions should be pushed.

39 and 40. Disadvantaged Classes in American Agriculture, Carl C. Taylor, Helen E. Wheeler, and E. L. Kirkpatrick, Farm Security Administration and Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Social Research Report No. VIII; and Seven Lean Years, T. J. Wooster, Jr. and Allen Winston, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1939.

The beginning of the depression marked the first systematic research on rural poverty. The above are the most comprehensive publications to date. Viewing these publications as a whole, the following things stand out:

1. Rural poverty tends to be concentrated in areas where the natural resources are exhausted, although the paradox of "good land, poor people" also occurs.

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the various factors on the rate of the reaction. The reaction is carried out in a closed system at a constant temperature. The concentration of the reactants is varied, and the rate of the reaction is measured. The results are shown in the following table:

Concentration of Reactants	Rate of Reaction
0.1 M	0.01 M/s
0.2 M	0.02 M/s
0.3 M	0.03 M/s
0.4 M	0.04 M/s
0.5 M	0.05 M/s

The results show that the rate of the reaction increases linearly with the concentration of the reactants. This indicates that the reaction is first order with respect to the reactants.

The rate of the reaction is also affected by the temperature. The rate increases as the temperature increases. This is because the molecules have more kinetic energy and are more likely to collide with sufficient energy to overcome the activation energy barrier. The activation energy is the minimum energy required for a reaction to occur. The rate of the reaction is also affected by the presence of a catalyst. A catalyst is a substance that increases the rate of a reaction without being consumed in the process. The catalyst provides an alternative reaction pathway with a lower activation energy.

The rate of the reaction is also affected by the surface area of the reactants. The rate increases as the surface area increases. This is because there are more molecules available for collision. The rate of the reaction is also affected by the pressure of the reactants. The rate increases as the pressure increases. This is because the concentration of the reactants increases with pressure.

The rate of the reaction is also affected by the nature of the reactants. The rate increases as the reactivity of the reactants increases. The reactivity of the reactants is determined by their chemical structure and the strength of the bonds between the atoms.

The rate of the reaction is also affected by the concentration of the products. The rate decreases as the concentration of the products increases. This is because the products are in equilibrium with the reactants, and the reaction is reversible.

The rate of the reaction is also affected by the presence of inhibitors. An inhibitor is a substance that decreases the rate of a reaction. It does this by binding to the reactants or the catalyst, and preventing them from reacting.

2. Science and its applications in a money economy are among the basic factors in the problem.

3. The farmers' equity in the land he operates has declined markedly in the last 50 years.

4. Even in relatively prosperous times the less productive half of our farms produces only about a tenth of the marketed crops.

5. Families receiving public assistance were handicapped even before the depression.

6. There seems to be a direct relationship between needy farm family welfare and production for home consumption.

7. Part-time farming tied into industrial employment often cannot carry the full burden of a family when employment fails.

8. Increase in farm population is greater in the poorer than in the more prosperous areas.

9. Only about half of the 400,000 young men reaching maturity on farms each year are needed to replace older workers who die or retire.

10. In a number of areas where distress is widespread there are cultural islands - groups having a higher living standard than those in the surrounding area.

9) Should the Farm Security Administration embark on a program of developing low-cost houses, with gardens and small farm plots attached, for migratory and part-time farmers? **PART II**

10) Would it be a **SUGGESTED QUESTIONS** to discourage these types of farming which require migratory labor? To what extent could this be done?

The Committee might well consider (1) Questions concerned with general policies to be followed and new programs which need to be initiated, and (2) questions dealing with revisions, changes, or coordination needed in connection with programs already being administered. Some suggested questions in the first field are:

1) To what extent are our current agricultural programs directed toward fundamental causes and to what extent do they simply give temporary relief?

2) Where are the chief population pressures in agricultural areas? and what progress is being made in solving or alleviating these problems by agencies within the Department?

3) Is there any substantial evidence that industrial expansion will provide profitable employment in any reasonable time for that part of our farm population which is not needed for commercial agriculture?

4) How can a rural conservation works program best be developed? Would it be possible to start such a program on a small scale in some selected area or areas in the near future?

5) Should minimum wage standards be established for farm laborers employed on farms employing several laborers, or on which the major portion of the work is done by hired labor? Should farm laborers be eligible for unemployment insurance and old-age retirement?

6) How can better housing be obtained for low-income farm families? and how can such a program best be developed?

7) Would it be feasible to encourage county planning committees to outline what they consider a reasonable minimum standard of living in terms of housing, clothing, health facilities, diet, etc., in their area? And to indicate how many families are below this level? Why?

With respect to questions dealing with revisions, changes, or coordination needed in connection with programs already being administered by the Department, some suggested questions are:

8) How rapidly can or should the following features of the Farm Security program be expanded: 1) Migratory labor camps? 2) Medical care program? 3) Livestock Insurance? 4) Cooperative programs? 5) Subsistence Homesteads and Resettlement? Can the medical care program be extended to include general medical care? All farmers in the county?

PLATE II

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

The Committee might well consider (1) Questions connected with general policies to be followed and new programs which need to be initiated, and (2) questions dealing with revisions, changes, or coordination needed in connection with programs already being administered. Some suggested questions in the first field are:

1) To what extent are our current agricultural programs directed toward fundamental causes and to what extent do they simply give temporary relief?

2) Where are the chief population pressures in agricultural areas and what progress is being made in solving or alleviating these problems by agencies within the Department?

3) Is there any substantial evidence that industrial expansion will provide profitable employment in any reasonable time for that part of our farm population which is not needed for commercial agriculture?

4) How can a rural conservation works program best be developed? Would it be possible to start such a program on a small scale in some selected areas or areas in the near future?

5) Should minimum wage standards be established for farm laborers employed on farms employing several laborers, or on which the major portion of the work is done by hired labor? Should farm laborers be eligible for unemployment insurance and old-age retirement?

6) How can better housing be obtained for low-income farm families? and how can such a program best be developed?

7) Would it be feasible to encourage county planning committees to outline what they consider a reasonable minimum standard of living in terms of housing, clothing, health facilities, diet, etc., in their areas? and to indicate how many families are below this level? Why?

With respect to questions dealing with revisions, changes, or coordination needed in connection with programs already being administered by the Department, some suggested questions are:

8) How rapidly can or should the following features of the farm security program be expanded: 1) Migratory labor camps? 2) Medical care program? 3) Livestock insurance? 4) Cooperative programs? 5) Subsidies for homesteads and resettlement? Can the medical care program be extended to include general medical care? All farmers in the country?

9) Should the Farm Security Administration embark on a program of developing low-cost houses, with gardens and small farm plots attached, for migratory and part-time farm laborers?

10) Would it be desirable to endeavor to discourage those types of farming which require migratory labor? To what extent could this be done?

11) To what extent can such agencies as the FSA, the SCS, the REA, and the Forest Service use farm labor in the field? and to what extent is this now being done?

12) How much can be accomplished through the use of improved tenure arrangements? Has the time come for the AAA to require that a copy of a written lease be filed with the county committee for all tenant farms co-operating with the Agricultural Conservation Program?

13) To what extent can a wider distribution of production rights be afforded? That is, how far can additional acreage allotments and payment premiums be assigned to small producers by the AAA? and how will this affect the efficiency of its acreage and marketing control?

14) How fast are landlords increasing rents in order to transfer ACP and parity payments from tenants to themselves? and how can this be prevented?

15) Should farmers on federally owned or purchased lands be expelled before alternative locations are made possible? To what extent can such farmers share in benefits of the various action programs?

16) To what extent can the provisions of the several action programs be so arranged as to prevent land speculation? How can farmers be prevented from capitalizing on Forest Service privileges and AAA allotments?

17) To what extent do soil-conserving systems of farming and practices penalize farmers with small farms and low incomes? How can soil conservation districts best contribute to rural human welfare?

18) How can the Extension Service so rearrange its work as to more effectively serve low-income and noncommercial farmers?

19) Is a better representation of the low-income and disadvantaged agricultural classes on the advisory and administrative county and state committees of the Department desirable? How could such a representation be obtained?

20) What should be the Department's policy with respect to the clearing, draining, or reclaiming of new agricultural land? especially in areas where farms are small and yields only average? How can guidance best be given to new settlers in such areas or on reclamation projects such as are being developed in the West?

9) Should the Farm Security Administration extend on a program of developing low-cost houses, with gardens and small farm plots attached, for migratory and part-time farm laborers?

10) Would it be desirable to encourage these types of farming which require migratory labor? To what extent could this be done?

11) To what extent can such agencies as the FWA, the FSC, the FMA, and the Forest Service use their labor in the field? and to what extent is this now being done?

12) How much can be accomplished through the use of improved farming arrangements? Has the time come for the AAA to require that a copy of a written lease be filed with the county committee for all tenants farms co-operating with the Agricultural Conservation Program?

13) To what extent can a wider distribution of production rights be effected? That is, how far can additional acreage allotments and payments be assigned to small producers by the AAA? and how will this affect the efficiency of the acreage and marketing controls?

14) How fast can landholder increasing rents in order to transfer ACP and parity payments from tenants to themselves? and how can this be prevented?

15) Should farmers on federally owned or purchased lands be expelled before alternative locations are made possible? To what extent can such farmers share in benefits of the various action programs?

16) To what extent can the provisions of the several action programs be so arranged as to prevent land speculation? How can farmers be prevented from speculating on Forest Service privileges and AAA allotments?

17) To what extent do soil-conserving systems of farming and grazing permit farmers with small farms and low incomes? How can soil conservation districts best contribute to rural human welfare?

18) How can the Extension Service be reorganized its work as to more effectively serve low-income and noncommercial farmers?

19) Is a better representation of the low-income and disadvantaged agricultural classes on the advisory and administrative county and state committees of the Department desirable? How could such a representation be obtained?

20) What should be the Department's policy with respect to the clearing, draining or reclamation of new agricultural lands? especially in areas where farms are small and yields only average? How can guidance best be given to new settlers in such areas or on reclamation projects such as are being developed in the West?